

California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region

Karl E. Longley, ScD, P.E., Chair



11020 Sun Center Drive #200, Rancho Cordova, California 95670-6114 Phone (916) 464-3291 • FAX (916) 464-4645 http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley

19 February 2009

Mr. Del Rapini
Del Rapini Construction
28555 Rollins Lake Road
Colfax, CA 95713

<u>CERTIFIED MAIL</u> 7008 1140 0002 8805 9450

SECOND NOTICE OF VIOLATION, CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS000002, DEL RAPINI CONSTRUCTION INC, WDID NO. 5S03C337319, AMADOR COUNTY

On 2 February 2009, you were issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) for violating the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities, NPDES No. CAS000002, Order No. 99-08-DWQ (General Permit). This was based on a 24 January 2009 inspection of your construction project located close to the intersection of Ridge Road and Highway 88 in Amador County. During the inspection, staff noted that your site lacked an effective combination of erosion and sediment control BMPs; the drain inlets were not adequately protected, and sediment-laden storm water was discharging from your site.

On 17 February 2009, Central Valley Water Board staff inspected your construction project again to evaluate compliance with General Permit and found similar problems as before. Staff noted that your site still lacked an effective combination of erosion and sediment control BMP and sediment-laden storm water was discharging from your site. Storm water from the site ultimately discharges onto Jackson Creek.

Staff took field measurements of turbidity in Jackson Creek at two locations, upstream of discharges from your site and at the location of the downstream discharge from your site. The upstream turbidity was measured to be was 30 NTUs, and turbidity at the western discharge location was measured to be 979 NTUs.

You continue to be in violation of Section A.6 of the General Permit which requires that, "At a minimum, the discharger/operator must implement an effective combination of erosion and sediment control on all disturbed areas during the rainy season." It is the rainy season, and your construction site does not have an effective combination of erosion and sediment control BMPs (see inspection photographs).

The discharge of sediment-laden water from your site is a violation of Discharge Prohibition A.3 of the General Permit, which states, "Storm water discharges shall not cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance." Sediment-laden storm water discharges from your construction site threatened to cause a condition of pollution and/or nuisance in Jackson Creek; therefore, you are in violation of Prohibition A. 3 (see photographs 11, 17, 18).

Response

In response to this Notice of Violation, you must immediately do the following:

- Immediately install and maintain BMPs throughout the project
- Ensure that all BMPs installed on the construction site meet the Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology/ Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT/ BCT) standard required by the General Permit.

In order to demonstrate compliance with the General Permit, we request that you submit the following to the Regional Board by 2 March 2009:

- A written explanation of how the BMPs will be installed and maintained throughout the construction site.
- An updated SWPPP map showing all of the BMPs installed on the project.
- A copy of the full Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). We need to receive the entire binder prepared for the construction site. Include any amendments to the SWPPP.

Send the information to:

Attn: Richard Muhl Central Valley Regional Water Board 11020 Sun Center Drive # 200 Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

This continued violation of the General Permit has exposed you to possible further enforcement action. Under Section 13385 of the CWC, the Regional Water Board can impose administrative civil liabilities for violations of CWC Section 13376. The maximum administrative civil liability for each day of violation is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) and ten dollars per gallon of polluted storm water discharged in excess of 1,000 gallons.

If you have any questions contact Rich Muhl at (916) 464-4749.

SUE MCCONNELL

Sue McConnell

Chief, Storm Water Compliance and Enforcement Unit

Enclosures: Water Board Inspection reports

Site photographs

cc w/out enc: Eugene Bromley, U.S. EPA, Region IX, San Francisco

Marissa Nishikawa, Caltrans District 10, Stockton

Larry Peterson, Amador County Director of Public Works, Jackson

Bobby Wurm, Amador County Public Works, Jackson

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Signature

Date Entered:_ Entered By:_

Senior Review:



Figure 1: Overview of site, showing inadequate storm water BMPs. Storm water sheet flows to conveyance channels like that shown in Figure 2.



Figure 3: Another view of a portion of the project. Note the lack of BMPs.



Figure 5: Another view of the graded area.



Figure 2: One of the channels directing storm water to a culvert that discharges under Highway 88, directly into Jackson Creek.



Figure 4: Another portion of the project.



Figure 6: Turbid storm water discharging into the culvert.



Figure 7: Turbid storm water sheet flowing to a culvert which conveys storm water down slope.



Figure 8: Another portion of the project without effective storm water management BMPs.



Figure 9: Another view of a portion of the flat pad without effective BMPs.



Figure 10: Turbid discharge from the project flowing from the eastern culvert.



Figure 11: Turbid discharge from the eastern culvert mixing with clear flow in Jackson Creek.



Figure 12: Partially stabalized slope on the western side of the project.



Figure 13: Discharge from the site flowing along the Highway 88 right of way.



Figure 14: Discharge from the site cutting into the bank on the western side of the project.



Figure 15: Turbid storm water from the project flowing down to the discharge location.



Figure 16: Very turbid storm water from the site discharging into the western culvert.



Figure 17: Storm water from the western culvert mixing in Jackson Creek. The water in Jackson Creek was already turbid from the upstream discharge from the easten culvert of the project shown in Figure 10



Figure 18: Bottles with water samples taken from Jackson Creek. The larger one was taken at the western culvert with a turbidity of over 900 NTUs. The smaller one was taken upstream of site, with a turbidity of 30 NTUs.